

























Cinematic Devices

camera shots		camera angles		camera movements		lighting		music	
long shot: objects are shown from a distance		high-angle shot: from above		tilt shot: camera moves vertically		low-key lighting: huge parts of image stay dark; shadows		key-note-method: music represents subjects	
full shot: shot of the whole object		eye-level shot: camera and subject are level		pan shot: camera moves horizontally		normal style: natural viewing habits are suggested		underscoring: music strengthens optical impressions (paraphrasing)	
medium shot: upper part of an object		low-angle shot: from below		static shot: camera does not move		high-key lighting: plain image, exorbitant bright, no shadows		mood-method: gives the scene a certain spirit (polarisation)	
close-up: head and shoulders		point of view shot: through subject's eyes		tracking shot: camera on vehicle		day-for-night: night-time atmosphere during day-time		counterpointing: contradicts character of visual content → irony	
extreme close-up: only a details of a subject		overhead shot: bird's-eye view		crane shot: camera moves flexibly in all directions		color saturation: chromatic vs. unchromatic		atmosphere of the scene: the ambience that the music creates	dark, bright, alarming, drastic, easygoing, frolic, banal